

to enable one skilled in the art to make and/or use the invention. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Applicant specifically points the Examiner to page 15, line 18, through page 16, line 28, of the Specification to the present Application, and the description of, for example, the disclosed defect-check circuit 60. (See also FIG. 9). The circuit 60 is described as acquiring information about the display unit, storing the information in memory, and both with regard to defects and position coordinates. Because claims 8-10 are thus fully disclosed in the Specification, and because the Examiner has never otherwise rebutted any of the arguments made by Applicant regarding the patentability of claims 8-10, Applicant submits that claims 8-10 should be immediately acknowledged as containing allowable subject matter.

Claims 1-7 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masumori et al. (U.S. 5,168,270) in view of Hyatt (U.S. 5,594,908). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection because neither of the cited references, whether taken alone or in combination, disclose or suggest memories that store information regarding control of the display unit, as opposed to memories that store image data only.

Applicant notes that the Examiner now agrees with Applicant's previous arguments that Masumori does not teach or suggest memories that store information regarding control of the display unit. The Examiner cites only Hyatt for teaching such a

feature as in the present invention. However, like Masumori, Hyatt neither discloses nor suggests memories that store information regarding control of the display unit.

In fact, the memory 30 disclosed by Hyatt actually stores image/character data. In other words, the data stored in the memory 30 is the information regarding a character which is to be displayed by each of the numeric display elements. Hyatt's memory 30 therefore is functionally equivalent to the memories in Masumori, which only store image data. In the portion of Hyatt cited by the Examiner, the character displayed on the numeric display element is equivalent to the display image disclosed by Masumori. Because the Examiner has acknowledged that such image data is not the same as information for *controlling* the display of a data image, the Section 103 rejection is respectfully traversed.

Furthermore, Applicant submits that the Examiner's assertion that combining the memories of Hyatt with the liquid crystal display of Masumori would be obvious because it "would allow the user to have more control over the display control parameters" is an improper basis for the proposed combination. The present invention does not recite memories which "allow the user to have more control over the display control parameters," but actually "memories which *store information for controlling* displaying of the data of the image on said display unit, said information being different from said data of the image." Neither Hyatt nor Masumori disclose such features as actually recited in the present invention. As discussed above, Hyatt discloses nothing more than memories which store the data of the image.

Hyatt specifically discloses that the memory 30 stores character information to be displayed by each numeric element. (See col. 13, lines 44-46). This image/character display data is transferred to a portion of the A-Register 108, where it is joined by a binary count from the numeric display counter 718. (See col. 13, lines 32-37). The contents of the A-Register 108 are then transferred to the numeric display register 798, and the segment drivers 721 are then excited by this combined information from the numeric display register 798. (See col. 13, lines 51-60). Thus, image data from the memory 30 is *utilized* to excite the display to display a character, but this image data is not used to *control* the displaying of data. For at least these additional reasons, the Section 103 rejection is further traversed.

Moreover, claim 1 of the present invention specifically recites an address bus which connects the memories which store display control information to the exterior of the display device, and supplies address signals for selecting one of the memories. Assuming, for the purposes of this discussion only, even that Hyatt's memory 30 were somehow analogous to the display control memories of the present invention, as described above, the memory 30 in Hyatt is not selected by address signals as featured in claim 1 of the present invention.

Furthermore, neither Hyatt nor Masumori teach or suggest both a data bus and an address bus which connect the memories to an exterior of the display device, in addition to both supplying information to the memories from the exterior of the display device and supplying address signals for selecting one of the memories. Accordingly, because these

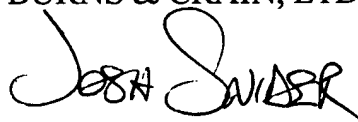
features are neither disclosed or suggested in either of the two cited references, alone or in combination, the Section 103 rejection is even further traversed.

Claims 2-7 and claim 11 all depend either indirectly or directly from independent claim 1 of the present invention, and therefore include all of the features of the base claim, plus additional features. Accordingly, claims 2-7 and 11 are submitted to be allowable for at least the reasons stated above in traversing the rejection of independent claim 1. Claims 8-10, on the other hand, are submitted to contain allowable subject matter because their respective subject matter is properly disclosed in the Specification to the present Application, and because the Examiner has not questioned a single argument made by Applicant regarding the patentability of claims 8-10 in any of the last three responses.

Accordingly, for all of the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that this Application, including claims 1-11, is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney should he find that any further issues exist, or if an interview would somehow expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,
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